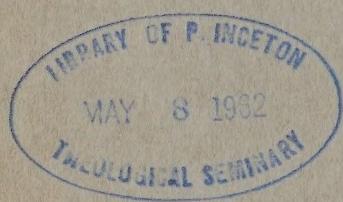


ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

GEORGE WASHINGTON
YEAR BY YEAR

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GEORGE WASHINGTON YEAR BY YEAR

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
RELATING TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

1183 - 1799

Edited by ✓
DR. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART



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GEORGE WASHINGTON YEAR BY YEAR

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN WASHINGTON'S ANCESTRY 1183-1730

- 1183—William de Wessyngton is found in English records as occupying an estate in the Palatine Durham, which he received in exchange for lands in Hertburn. As families took the names of estates or villages, the de Hertburn gave place to de Wessyngton. Then the “de” was dropped and the name passed through changes in spelling, being recorded as Wessyngton, Wassington, until it came to Washington.
- 1264, May 14—A William de Wessyngton fought for his King in the Battle of the Lewes.
- 1300(about)—Robert de Washington, Lord of Milbourne (near Warton).
- 1450—John Washington at Tewhitfield, Lancashire; Robert Washington, his son, at Warton.
- 1538—Lawrence Washington, son of John Washington of Warton, and his wife, Margaret Kitson, sister to Sir Thomas Kitson of London. This Lawrence Washington was listed in the Visitation of the Heralds of Northamptonshire in 1618, which traced the ancestry for seven generations. He was twice Mayor of Northampton. In 1538-39 he obtained from King Henry VIII a grant of the lands previously belonging to the Priory of St. Andrew in Northampton, and other Monastic property of the region, including the small estate of Sulgrave Manor. He died in 1584.
- 1543-44—Robert Washington, son of Mayor Lawrence, born. He married Elizabeth Light and died in January, 1620.
- 1588, Aug. 3—Lawrence, son of Robert and Elizabeth Light Washington, married Margaret Butler, daughter of William Butler of Tees or Tighe Essex, at Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire. Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington were the grandparents of the three emigrants to the colony of Virginia.
- 1610—Robert Washington, with the consent of his son Lawrence, cut off the entail and sold the Manor of Sulgrave to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace.

- 1616—Lawrence Washington, husband of Margaret Butler, died before his father. In St. Mary's Church, Brington, England, where he is buried, may be seen a memorial slab with epitaph and the Washington arms emblazoned with those of his wife, Margaret Butler, impaled.
- 1621—Lawrence Washington, the son of Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington, matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1623.
- 1631—Lawrence Washington became proctor of the university.
- 1632—Lawrence Washington became the rector of Purleigh in Essex. After being thus established he married Amphilis Roades. His rectory was taken from him for political reasons. He received the small living of Little Braxted.
- 1646—When Cromwell's forces were besieging the city of Worcester, England, the attacking general was Sir Thomas Fairfax and the defender of the city was Sir Henry Washington, an uncle of the emigrants. He refused to surrender.
- 1652—The rector of Purleigh died and was buried in All Saints' Church, Maldon. He and Amphilis Roades Washington were the parents of a large family. Among their children were the two sons, John and Lawrence, who came to Virginia after visiting the West Indies, and the daughter, Martha, who followed her brothers to the new land.
- 1657—John, son of the rector of Purleigh, settled in Virginia about this time. He was about 23 years of age then and was the great grandfather of George Washington. He settled on a plantation, previously occupied, at Bridges Creek. His wife and two children died, and he married Ann Pope, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Pope, of Popes Creek, adjacent to Bridges Creek. Of this second marriage there were three children.
- Date uncertain—Lawrence Washington, eldest son of John and Ann Pope Washington, was born at the Bridges Creek home. He married Mildred Warner, by whom he had three children. He was the grandfather of George Washington. He died in 1698.
- 1694—Augustine Washington, son of Lawrence and Mildred Warner Washington, was born at the Bridges Creek plantation. He accompanied his mother and her other children to England after the death of their father. In England she married George Gale, who brought his stepchildren back to Virginia 12 years later and after their mother's death.

- 1716—Augustine Washington married Jane Butler, by whom he had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Jane Butler died in 1729.
- 1730 Mar. 6—Augustine Washington married, as second wife, Mary Ball, of Epping Forest, born in 1708. They had six children; the eldest was George Washington, 10 generations removed from John Washington, of Tewhitfield.

WASHINGTON AS A BOY AND YOUNG MAN, 1732-1752

- 1732 Feb. 11 o. s. (n. s. 22)—George Washington was born at Bridges Creek estate (later called "Wakefield"), which extended to Popes Creek.
- 1743 Apr. 12—Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, died at the age of 49. He was buried in the family vault at the Bridges Creek plantation.
- 1746—George Washington, when about 15 years old, made preparation for a career at sea, but his mother vetoed the plan.
- 1748—George Washington, when 16 years old, made a surveying trip to the Shenandoah Valley and the South Branch of the Potomac to assist in surveying the estate of Thomas, Lord Fairfax.
- 1749—George Washington received a surveyor's commission from William and Mary College, and was appointed surveyor of Culpeper County.
- 1751 Sept. 28—George Washington accompanied his half brother, Lawrence Washington, to Barbadoes, where the brother went in search of health. While there the young man contracted smallpox and was ill four weeks.
- 1752 Mar. 6—George Washington arrived at Mount Vernon with letters and messages for Lawrence's wife.
- 1752 July 26—Lawrence Washington returned to Virginia and died at Mount Vernon. His death was followed a few months later by that of his last remaining child.
- 1752 Nov. 4—George Washington was admitted to Fredericksburg Lodge of Masons, though a minor.
- 1752 Nov. 6—George Washington, then 20 years old, was appointed as district adjutant general of the Virginia Militia with the rank of major. His pay was £150 per year.
- 1752 Dec.—George Washington came into possession of Mount Vernon by the terms of the will of his half brother, Lawrence.

WASHINGTON IN THE COLONIAL WARS, 1753-1758

- 1753 Oct. 31—Major Washington was chosen to carry Governor Dinwiddie's expostulatory letter to Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, French commandant on the Ohio at Fort Le Boeuf (near Waterford, Pa.), and on January 16, 1754, returned with the reply. The Governor had his journal printed and widely distributed.
- 1754 Mar. 15—Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Virginia Regiment and began (April 2) the march with two companies to complete the fort at the forks of the Ohio (now the site of Pittsburgh).
- 1754 May 28—First battle with French detachment under Jumonville, beginning of French and Indian War; Jumonville killed.
- 1754 June 4—Became Colonel Washington on death of Colonel Fry; date of the announcement.
- 1754 July 3—Colonel Washington surrendered to a French detachment at Fort Necessity, Great Meadows, Fayette County, Pa., which he had thrown up on May 30, and under the terms of the capitulation he began to march back to Virginia the next day.
- 1754 Oct.—Colonel Washington resigned his commission.
- 1755 Apr. 23—George Washington left Mount Vernon to join General Braddock's forces at Fort Cumberland as aide on the General's staff. This was a volunteer service.
- 1755 July 9—General Braddock's army was defeated by the French and Indians on the Monongahela River. The General was mortally wounded. Washington was active in effecting the withdrawal of the remnant. He had two horses killed under him and four bullets through his coat.
- 1755 Aug. 14—Washington was made colonel and commander in chief of the Virginia forces for the protection of the frontier.
- 1756 Feb. 4-Mar. 23—Colonel Washington made a trip to Boston to have Governor Shirley, the commander of the British troops in America, decide the question of rank between Colonial officers and subordinate officers claiming a royal commission.
- 1757 Feb. 13-Apr. 1—Colonel Washington went to Philadelphia to attend a conference called by the Earl of Loudoun of the governors of several colonies.
- 1758 May—Colonel Washington became engaged to Martha Dandridge Custis.

- 1758 June 24—Colonel Washington began his march from Fort Loudoun (Winchester) to join General Forbes's campaign against Fort Duquesne.
- 1758 July 24—Colonel Washington was elected burgess for Frederick County, first election.
- 1758 Nov. 25—General Forbes occupied the site of Fort Duquesne; the French, after having destroyed the fort, retreated the day before.
- 1758 Dec.—Colonel Washington resigned his commission and retired from the army.

WASHINGTON IN THE PRE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD 1759-1774

- 1759 Jan. 6 o. s.—Colonel George Washington and Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis were married. She was the widow of John Parke Custis, who left her with two children and a large fortune in money and lands.
- 1759 Feb. 22—Colonel Washington took his seat as a burgess in the Virginia Assembly as a representative of Frederick County, having been elected while on the Forbes campaign. He continued as a burgess from Frederick County and later from Fairfax County until he went to the Continental Congress.
- 1759 May—Colonel Washington and Mrs. Washington took up their residence at Mount Vernon at the close of the session of Assembly, living in Williamsburg from the time of their marriage until going to Mount Vernon to stay.
- 1761 May 18—Colonel Washington was reelected to the House of Burgesses.
- 1762 Oct. 25—Colonel Washington became vestryman of Truro Parish in Fairfax County.
- 1763 Oct. 3—Colonel Washington became warden of Pohick Church of Truro Parish.
- 1765 July 16—Colonel Washington's first election as burgess for Fairfax County.
- 1768 Dec. 1—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.
- 1769 May 16—Virginia burgesses adopt the Virginia Resolves; Governor Botetourt dissolves the House.

- 1769 May 17—Colonel Washington met with other burgesses at the Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, where was presented the Non-Importation Agreement prepared by George Mason. It was signed the next day by each member and then printed and circulated.
- 1769 Sept. 14—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.
- 1770 Oct. 5—Colonel Washington, accompanied by Doctor Craik, set out on a trip to and down the Ohio River as far as the Great Kanawha, a distance of 265 miles, to inspect and select lands for the grant to soldiers of Virginia for their war service. This trip consumed nine weeks.
- 1771 Dec. 4—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.
- 1772 Apr. 11—Colonel Washington, interested in the promotion of the improvement of the Potomac for commercial navigation, secured an act from the Virginia Assembly incorporating a company. Nothing was done, however, until after the Revolution.
- 1773 Mar. 12—The House of Burgesses, every member of whom had been reelected after the dissolution by Governor Botetourt, appointed an intercolonial committee of correspondence.
- 1773 May 10–June 8—Colonel Washington made a trip to New York, dining with several governors and meeting prominent men in the course of his journey.
- 1774 May 24—The burgesses appointed a day of fasting because of the Boston Port Bill. Governor Dunmore dissolved the assembly next day, but it met at Raleigh Tavern to renew the Non-Importation Association, as well as to discuss the calling of an intercolonial congress.
- 1774 May 31—Colonel Washington attended a deliberation of burgesses that resulted in a call for a Virginia convention on August 1.
- 1774 July 5—Colonel Washington was a member of Fairfax County meeting.
- 1774 July 18—Colonel Washington presided over a county convention which adopted the Fairfax County Resolves.
- 1774 Aug. 1–6—Colonel Washington was made a member of the First Virginia Provincial Convention at Williamsburg, where he is reported to have said: "I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march at their head to the relief of Boston." He was elected one of the Delegates to represent Virginia at the First Continental Congress.

1774 Sept. 5-Oct. 26—Colonel Washington attended the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. It was held in Carpenters' Hall. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was elected president.

WASHINGTON IN THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1783

1775—Colonel Washington was field officer of the Independent Companies in several counties in Virginia.

1775 Feb. 20—Colonel Washington was elected member of Second Provincial Convention for Fairfax County.

1775 Mar. 20-27—Colonel Washington attended the Virginia convention assembled in St. John's Church, Richmond. Colonel Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress.

1775 May 10—The Second Continental Congress assembled in the State House (Independence Hall), Philadelphia; John Hancock was elected president on Randolph's departure. June 15, on John Adams's nomination, Colonel George Washington, of Virginia, was elected "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies"; accepted June 16; commissioned June 19.

1775 June 23-July 2—General Washington made the journey to Cambridge.

1775 July 3—The new commander in chief took command of the Continental forces besieging Boston.

1776 Jan. 18—Colonel Henry Knox completed the task of bringing 59 cannon weighing 124,000 pounds on 42 sleds over the mountains from Ticonderoga to the Cambridge lines.

1776 Mar. 4—General Washington fortified Dorchester Heights, which made the British position in Boston untenable.

1776 Mar. 17—General Washington occupied Boston on its evacuation by the British the same day.

1776 Apr. 3—General Washington received degree of LL. D., which Harvard College conferred.

1776 Apr. 4-13—General Washington journeyed to New York to start plans to strengthen the place before the anticipated British attack.

1776 June 29—The long-expected arrival of the British forces began. Within a week General Howe, the British commander, established headquarters on Staten Island.

- 1776 July 9—General Washington received from Congress the Declaration of Independence, and at 6 o'clock that evening the regiments were paraded and the document read to them.
- 1776 Aug. 27—The Battle of Long Island took place; the Americans were defeated. General Washington then led the retreat across the East River. He transported 9,000 men and military stores to New York by boats without the enemy discovering the retreat.
- 1776 Sept. 12—The American evacuation of New York City was decided upon. Afterward General Washington established headquarters on Harlem Heights, moving later to White Plains.
- 1776 Oct. 28—The Battle of White Plains was fought. The English effected a lodgment in one American position, but were not able to follow it up.
- 1776 Nov. 16—The surrender of Fort Washington, followed by the abandonment of Fort Lee November 21, on the western side of the Hudson River, was followed by the retreat of the Americans across New Jersey.
- 1776 Dec. 8—General Washington crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania with his decimated force, securing all the boats.
- 1776 Dec. 25–26—On Christmas night General Washington led his army across the Delaware River amid the ice, surprised the British, and secured the victory of Trenton.
- 1777 Jan. 3—General Washington's sudden attack on Princeton resulted in another victory, followed by an advance across New Jersey and establishment of winter quarters at Morristown.
- 1777 Aug. 2—General Washington was at Philadelphia, his army in the neighborhood awaiting news of Howe's landing place, which was made at the Head of the Elk.
- 1777 Sept. 11—The Battle of Brandywine took place following Howe's advance from the Chesapeake. The Americans were forced to retreat.
- 1777 Sept. 26—General Howe entered Philadelphia and established his winter quarters.
- 1777 Oct. 4—The battle of Germantown took place. Washington's plan of attack was frustrated by fog and mistakes, and the Americans were repulsed.
- 1777 Oct. 17—Surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, made possible by Washington's position on the flank of Clinton's army.

- 1777 Dec. 19—General Washington established the army in winter quarters at Valley Forge, where great suffering was experienced. General Steuben introduced new drill and organization into the army.
- 1778 May 6—General Washington announced the French alliance to the army.
- 1778 June 18—The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, Howe's successor, evacuated Philadelphia. They retired across New Jersey, with General Washington's forces in pursuit.
- 1778 June 28—The battle of Monmouth took place. General Washington turned retreat into victory by personally leading his men. General Lee was rebuked in the field by General Washington.
- 1778 Dec. 11—General Washington established winter quarters at Middlebrook, N. J., on the Raritan.
- 1779—General Washington's headquarters during the summer and fall were at New Windsor and West Point, N. Y. In December they were moved to Morristown, N. J., for six months.
- 1780 Jan. 19—General Washington was elected member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. He accepted on February 15 and his membership certificate was dated March 22.
- 1780 July—French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrived at Newport, R. I.
- 1780 Sept. 21—General Washington and Count de Rochambeau met in conference at Hartford, Conn., to make preliminary arrangements for the future campaign.
- 1780 Dec. 6—Winter headquarters was established at New Windsor, N. Y.
- 1781 Mar. 2-20—General Washington made a trip to Newport to have a consultation with the French.
- 1781 Apr. 26—General Washington was given degree of LL. D. by Yale College; diploma dated September 12.
- 1781 May 22—Conference with Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn.; attack on New York planned. Armies joined July 6, but plan abandoned.
- 1781 Aug.—Cornwallis's British army, following a Virginia campaign with Lafayette and Steuben, established its base at Yorktown.
- 1781 Aug. 14—General Washington learned of the intention of Count de Grasse to bring his fleet to the Chesapeake.

- 1781 Aug. 19—General Washington and Rochambeau began their joint march to Virginia.
- 1781 Sept. 5—De Grasse prevented the British fleet under Admiral Graves from aiding Cornwallis.
- 1781 Sept. 9–12—General Washington arrived at Mount Vernon for the first time since May 4, 1775.
- 1781 Sept. 28—The siège of Yorktown began.
- 1781 Oct. 19—Cornwallis surrendered his whole army. The American Army returned to the Hudson River, but the French remained in Virginia until the latter part of 1782, when they marched to Boston and embarked. Washington spent the winter at Philadelphia.
- 1782 May 22—General Washington emphatically rejected a proposal of Kingship.
- 1782 Aug. 18—Washington College at Chestertown, Md., named the college for General Washington. He accepted the honor.
- 1783 Mar. 15—General Washington made a stirring reply to the Newburgh address, quieting the officers' demand for redress before the army was disbanded.
- 1783 April 19—Cessation of hostilities proclaimed.
- 1783 May 8—General Washington dined on board a British warship with General Carleton; saluted with seventeen guns as high official of an independent nation.
- 1783 June 8—General Washington sent a circular letter to the States, pointing out the dangers and needs of the country with the return of peace.
- 1783 June 19—General Washington was elected President General of the newly organized Society of the Cincinnati.
- 1783 July 4—General Washington received degree of LL. D. from University of Pennsylvania.
- 1783 July 18–Aug. 5—General Washington made a tour through the Hudson and Mohawk regions with Governor George Clinton, observing the possibilities of the Mohawk navigation—the future Erie Canal route.
- 1783 Aug. 25–Nov. 9—General Washington had his headquarters near Princeton so as to be able to confer with Congress on "arrangements for peace and public concerns."
- 1783 Nov. 2—General Washington made his Farewell Address to the army.
- 1783 Nov. 25—General Washington reentered New York. This was a gala day as the British troops evacuated the city and embarked for England.

- 1783 Nov. 27—General Washington was made honorary member of Marine Society of New York; certificate dated November 28.
- 1783 Dec. 4—General Washington, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York City, bade his officers farewell.
- 1783 Dec. 23—General Washington resigned his commission to Congress assembled in the statehouse at Annapolis.
- 1783 Dec. 25—General and Mrs. Washington celebrated Christmas Day at Mount Vernon for the first time in seven years.

WASHINGTON IN THE PRE-CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD 1784-1787

- 1784 Jan. 13—General Washington was made honorary member of Charleston (S. C.) Library Society.
- 1784 Sept. 1-Oct. 4—General Washington made a tour of his lands beyond the Alleghenies. He investigated the interlocking of Potomac and Ohio branch headwaters with a view to the establishment of an extensive navigation system.
- 1784 Dec. 2—General Washington was given freedom of City of New York.
- 1784 Dec. 20-29—General Washington attended the conference at Annapolis as the Virginia representative on the interstate control of Potomac River navigation.
- 1785 May 17—The Potomac Navigation Company was organized, with General Washington as president; operations began shortly after. This called for many trips of inspection.
- 1785 Dec. 17—General Washington, a trustee of the proposed Alexandria Academy, attended meeting. Academy was incorporated in 1786, with George Washington named as trustee until first annual election by supporters of the academy.
- 1787 May 25—The Federal Convention met in Philadelphia. General Washington attended as a Virginia delegate. He was elected president.
- 1787 Sept. 17—The draft of the Constitution was signed and the convention adjourned.
- 1788 Jan. 18—General Washington was elected chancellor of William and Mary College by Visitors and Governors in Convocation (honorary life position).
- 1788 Apr.—General Washington became charter member and also first master of new Alexandria Lodge of Freemasons.

WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT, 1789-1797

- 1789 Feb. 4—The electoral vote for first President of the United States showed General Washington the unanimous choice.
- 1789 Mar. 7—General Washington was made honorary member of Holland Lodge of Freemasons, New York City.
- 1789 Apr. 14—General Washington received official notification of his election as President at his home, from Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress.
- 1789 Apr. 15—Paid farewell visit to his mother at Fredericksburg, Va.
- 1789 Apr. 16—General Washington started his triumphal journey to New York accompanied by Charles Thomson and Colonel Humphreys.
- 1789 Apr. 30—General Washington was inaugurated President of the United States at Federal Hall, New York City. Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, administered the oath.
- 1789 June 1—General Washington signed the first act of Congress.
- 1789 June 24—General Washington was given degree of LL. D. by Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
- 1789 Aug. 25—Mary Washington, the President's mother, died at her home in Fredericksburg, Va.
- 1789 Sept. 26—The appointments of Cabinet completed. Four were appointed. Thomas Jefferson was made Secretary of State, but did not assume office until the spring. There was also a Postmaster General, who during the early years was not considered a member of the Cabinet.
- 1789 Oct. 15-Nov. 13—President Washington during a recess of Congress made a tour of the New England States, excepting Rhode Island.
- 1790 July 16—President Washington signed the act providing for the location of the permanent Federal Capital on the Potomac.
- 1790 Aug. 15-22—President Washington visited Rhode Island, which had in the interval since his New England visit ratified the Constitution, thus completing the Union.
- 1790 Aug. 30—President Washington left New York for Philadelphia, where the new temporary capital was established.
- 1790 Sept. 2—General Washington was given degree of LL. D. by Brown College.
- 1791 Mar. 28-30—President Washington met at Georgetown, Md., with the commissioners he had appointed to establish the new Federal district. L'Enfant's plans for the capital were inspected, the boundaries of the district settled and proclaimed.

- 1791 Apr. 7—June 12—President Washington made a tour from Mount Vernon of the Southern States. He covered 1,887 miles in his coach, and kept to the schedule he published before leaving.
- 1792 Apr. 5—President Washington exercised his veto, the first of two.
- 1792 Dec. 5—When the electoral votes were cast, President Washington was found to be unanimously elected for a second term.
- 1793 Mar. 4—The second inauguration of George Washington took place in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall. Justice William Cushing administered the oath.
- 1793 Apr. 22—President Washington issued the Proclamation of Neutrality, which established the American policy of avoiding complications with European affairs.
- 1793 Aug. 1—President Washington called a Cabinet meeting to request officially the recall of Genet, diplomatic representative of France, whose conduct had been at variance with the policy of neutrality.
- 1793 Sept. 18—President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Federal Capitol with Masonic ceremonies.
- 1793 Dec. 31—Thomas Jefferson resigned his portfolio in the Washington Cabinet and was thereafter leader of the opposition to the administration.
- 1794 Apr. 16—President Washington nominated John Jay as special minister to negotiate a treaty with England. This was the final attempt to avoid war over neutral rights and frontier posts.
- 1794 Aug. 7—President Washington issued a proclamation against the western insurgents, who were engaged in the so-called Whisky Rebellion.
- 1794 Sept. 2—President Washington called out the militia of several States against the insurgents.
- 1794 Sept. 30—Oct. 27—President Washington journeyed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia during the gathering of the militia, and at the rendezvous at Bedford, Pa., ordered an advance over the mountains to begin October 23. The insurrection ended without conflict.
- 1795 June 8—President Washington submitted the Jay Treaty with England to the Senate in special session.
- 1795 July 10—President Washington issued a proclamation of amnesty for the western insurgents.
- 1795 Aug. 18—The Jay Treaty ratified by the Senate.

- 1796 Mar. 30—The President refused the request of the House of Representatives for the papers of the Jay Treaty.
- 1796 Sept. 17—President Washington, having emphatically refused to consider a third presidential term, issued his Farewell Address.

WASHINGTON AS PRIVATE CITIZEN, 1797-1799

- 1797 Mar. 4—President Washington attended the inauguration of John Adams, who thus became second President of the United States.
- 1797 Mar. 9-15—Ex-President Washington journeyed to his home at Mount Vernon, where he resumed the life of an active farmer. The throngs that followed him there forced him to keep open house.
- 1798 July 4—General Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the armies; war with France threatened.
- 1798 July 13—General Washington accepted the command with a reserve as to field service.
- 1798 Nov. 5-19—General Washington made a trip to Philadelphia for a consultation on military matters. This was his last journey.
- 1799 Feb. 22—The wedding of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis took place on the General's last birthday.
- 1799 Dec. 12—General Washington made a circuit of his farms, where he caught a severe cold and developed quinsy.
- 1799 Dec. 14—George Washington died in his room at Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock in the evening.
- 1799 Dec. 18—The funeral of General Washington was held at his home, Mount Vernon, and he was buried in the family vault on the estate within sight of the house.
- 1802 May 22—Martha Washington died and was buried in the family vault.
- 1831—The bodies of George and Martha Washington were reinterred in the new vault at Mount Vernon.

Form No. 105
10-30-31—10M 4th ed.



10 George Washington's Testimony

1796-1797. The following extract is copied from the
"American Journal of the Revolution," by
John T. Sibley, Boston, having been written
in 1796, and published in 1797.

"The following extract from the "Journal of the
Continental Congress," at Philadelphia, on
the 11th of January, 1796, will show how
the members of the Convention were to be
elected."



Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

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George Washington year by year : dates

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